

# HEM

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke*.  
So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smalridge*.  
2. That which forwards or promotes.  
Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon*.  
3. That which gives help.  
Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins*.  
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South*.  
Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke*.  
4. Remedy.  
There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech*.  
HE'LP'ER. *n. f.* [from *help*.]  
1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.  
There was not any left, nor any *help* for Israel. *2 Kings*.  
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 Jo. viii*.  
It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*.  
2. One that administers remedy.  
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More*.  
3. A supernumerary servant.  
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope*.  
4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.  
Heaven  
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,  
As it hath fated her to be my motive  
And *helper* to a husband. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.  
HE'LP'FUL. *adj.* [help and full.]  
1. Useful; that which gives assistance.  
Let's fight with gentle words,  
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Sh.*  
He orders all the fuccours which they bring;  
The *helpful* and the good about him run,  
And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*  
2. Wholesome; salutary.  
A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
HE'LP'LESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]  
1. Wanting power to succour one's self.  
One dire fiend  
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;  
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*;  
but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers*.  
2. Wanting support or assistance.  
How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?  
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope*.  
3. Irremediable; admitting no help.  
Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,  
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen*.  
4. Unsupplied; void.  
Naked he lies, and ready to expire,  
*Helpless* of all that human wants require. *Dryden*.  
HE'LP'LESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour; without ability.  
HE'LP'LESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour; want of ability.  
HE'LT'ER-SKEL'T'ER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *peol'teen* yceabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.  
Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;  
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,  
And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange*.  
HE'LV'ER. *n. f.* [pelje, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.  
The slipping of an axe from the *helvers*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History*.  
TO HE'LV'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.  
HE'LV'ER. *n. f.* [hem, Saxon.]  
1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.  
Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wifemum*.  
2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.  
I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare*.  
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison's Spectator*.

# HEM

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin].  
TO HEM. *v. a.*  
1. To clothe the edge of cloath by a hem or double border sewed together.  
2. To border; to edge.  
All the skirt about  
Was hem'd with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames,  
Whose rusky bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser*.  
3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.  
So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
What lets us then the great Jerusalem  
With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
Why, Neptune, halt thou made us stand alone,  
Divided from the world for this, say they;  
Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,  
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
I hurry me in haste away,  
And find his honour in a pound,  
Hem'd by a triple circle round,  
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope*.  
TO HEM. *v. n.* [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.  
HE'M'ERARY. *n. f.* [hemus, half, and xerion, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.  
HE'M'ICYLE. *n. f.* [hemikula, Gr.] A half round.  
HE'M'INA. *n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy*.  
HE'M'IPLEGY. *n. f.* [hemiplos, half, and pleos, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.  
HE'M'ISPHERE. *n. f.* [hemisphaerion, French.]  
The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.  
That place is earth, the seat of man; that light  
His day, which else, as the other *hemisphere*,  
Night would invade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
God saw the light was good,  
And light from darkness by the *hemisphere*  
Divided. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
A hill  
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top  
The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken  
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Mil. P. L.*  
The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown*.  
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,  
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;  
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view  
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden*.  
HE'M'ISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from *hemisphere*.] Half round;  
HE'M'ISPHE'RIC. *adj.* containing half a globe.  
The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyl.*  
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherical* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils*.  
HE'M'ISTICK. *n. f.* [hemistichos, hemistiche, Fr.] Half a verse.  
He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick*. *Dryden's Duffessy*.  
HE'M'LOCK. *n. f.* hemlock, Saxon.] An herb.  
The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller*.  
He was met even now,  
As mad as the vex'd sea, singing aloud;  
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,  
With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shaksp. King Lear*.  
We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke*.  
HE'M'ORRHAGE. *n. f.* [hemorrhagia, French.] A  
HE'M'ORRHAGE. *adj.* violent flux of blood.  
Great *hemorrhage* succeeds the separation. *Roy*.  
Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
HE'M'ORRHAGICAL. *n. f.* [hemorrhagikos, French.]  
The piles; the emroids. *Swiss*.  
I got the *hemorrhoids*.  
HE'M'ORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [hemorrhoidal, Fr. from *hemorrhoids*.]  
Belonging to the veins in the fundament.  
Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Roy on the Creation*.  
Emboit

# HEN

Emboit upon the field, a battle flood  
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth's Dispensat.*  
HEMP. *n. f.* [henep, Saxon; hampe, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.  
It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller*.  
Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,  
And let not *hempe* his windpipe suffocate. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
HEMP'AGONY. *n. f.* A plant.  
The common *hempe agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller*.  
HEMP'EN. *n. f.* [from *hempe*.] Made of hempe.  
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,  
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Behold  
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
Ye shall have a *hempe* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. iii.*  
I twich'd his dangling garter from his knee;  
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay*.  
HEN. *n. f.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; han, German, a cock.]  
1. The female of a house-cock.  
2. The female of any land-fowl.  
The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not.  
Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator*.  
The wild duck hence  
O'er the rough mofs, and o'er the trackless waste  
The *hen* hen flutters. *Thomson's Spring*.  
HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk.  
The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton's Angler*.  
HE'N-HARM. *n. f.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.* So called  
HE'N-HARRIER. *adj.* probably from destroying chickens.  
HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.  
HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.  
A stepdame too I have, a cur'd she,  
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virgil*.  
The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbutnot*.  
HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.  
Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estr.*  
Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourages to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift*.  
If a man prosecutes gipfies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison's Spectator*.  
They oft have fall'd out to pillage  
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell*.  
HENS-EET. *n. f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsworth*.  
HE'NBANE. *n. f.* [hyocyamus, Latin.] A plant.  
The leaves are soft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelose, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse stamina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller*.  
That to which old Socrates was cur'd,  
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden*.  
HE'NBIT. *n. f.* A plant.  
In a scarcity in Silefia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.  
HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Saxon; hennet, old English.]  
1. From this place to another.  
Discharge my followers; let them *hence* away,  
From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*  
Th' Almighty hath not built  
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton's P. L.*  
A fullen prudence drew thee *hence*  
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon*.  
2. Away; to a distance.  
Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shak. Macb.*  
*Hence* with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton*.  
3. At a distance; in other place.  
Why should I then be false, since it is true  
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakespeare*.  
All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,  
That are infew'd to this action. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
4. From this time; in the future.

# HEP

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke*.  
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot*.  
5. For this reason; in consequence of this.  
*Hence* perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*  
6. From this cause; from this ground.  
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
7. From this source; from this original; from this store.  
My Flora was my fun; for as  
One fun, so but one Flora was:  
All other faces borrowed *hence*.  
Their light and grace, as stars do thence. *Suckling*.  
8. From *hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.  
An ancient author prophesy'd from *hence*,  
Behold on Latian flores a foreign prince!  
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,  
To the same parts on earth. *Dryden's Aen. b. vii.*  
TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.  
Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill  
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;  
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst. *Sidney*.  
HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [henceforth, Saxon.] From this time forward.  
Thanes and kinfmen,  
*Henceforth* be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;  
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;  
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,  
Thyself a goddess. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,  
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
If we treat gallant soldiers in this fort,  
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden*.  
HENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [hence and forward.] From this time to all futurity.  
*Henceforward* will I bear  
Upon my target three fair shining furs. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
*Henceforward* it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. ii.*  
Pardon, I beseech you;  
*Henceforward* I am ever rul'd by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*  
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Duffessy*.  
HE'NCHMAN. *n. f.* [hync, a servant, and man, Skinner; henz, a horse, and man, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.  
Why should Titania cross her Oberon?  
I do but beg a little changeling boy,  
To be my *henchman*. *Shakespeare's Midw. Night's Dream*.  
Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd,  
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden*.  
TO HEND. *v. a.* [hentan, Saxon, from *henda*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hend*, Teutonic.]  
1. To seize; to lay hold on.  
With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,  
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
2. To croud; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*.  
The generous and gravest citizens  
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon  
The duke is entering. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure*.  
HE'NDECAGON. *n. f.* [hendeka and gonia.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.  
HEPA'TICAL. *adj.* [hepaticus, Latin; hepatique, French, from HEPA'TICK. *adj.* *hēpas*.] Belonging to the liver.  
If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick*. *Harvey on Consumptions*.  
The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
HEPS. *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsw.*  
In hard Winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon*.  
HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [hepta and capsula.] Having seven cavities or cells.  
HE'PTAGON. *n. f.* [heptagone, French; *hepta* and *gonia*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.  
HEPTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.  
HE'PTARCHY. *n. f.* [heptarchie, Fr. *hepta* and *archē*.] A seven-fold government.  
In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden*.  
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it  
into